

EMINENT FIGURES IN WORLD'S BASEBALL SERIES



REPORTS OF REVOLT DENIED

Ball Players Discredit Rumors of Dissatisfaction and Express Themselves as Contented.

Ball players scoff at reports emanating from New York to the effect that they are planning a big revolt against the base ball powers during the coming winter. Asked about the matter, Jack Miller, who is the Pittsburgh club's representative in the Ball Players' fraternity, said: "The Players' fraternity was not formed to stir up strife. But it is a sound and solid organization determined to safeguard the interests of the players. The report that the players are planning to revolt, and that a wholesale demand for salary increases will be backed by the fraternity is rot. To begin with, such a thing would be the most impracticable thing in the world. The question of salaries absolutely will not figure in any movement that the fraternity will undertake now or in the future. Any sane person knows that players' salaries were graded and that it would be an impossible thing to fix any kind of a scale governing them. You can't fix any standard by which to fix base ball salaries. Our organization was not formed to start revolts. It is a fraternity, and it has some fine objects in view and all are in the interest of the players. It is a fraternity that is being competently conducted by competent and diplomatic heads, and they are not the kind of men who would take up such an impossible scheme such as we read about these days. The fraternity's object are sensible ones, and will be enforced, but this stuff about a wholesale holdout scheme on account of salaries is bunk."

Southern League Managers.
Rumors concerning the future of Southern league managers still fly thick and fast. Johnny Bobbs it is now said will succeed Elberfeld at Chattanooga and Mike Finn has been mentioned as the man who may lead the St. Louis Browns next year. He most likely will go to Memphis. Elberfeld's signing with New Orleans was a great surprise, as it was previously reported he had already been given a contract to remain in Chattanooga. The differences seem to have come up in the final week of the season and Elberfeld quit Chattanooga in a huff. If Finn does not stay in Mobile, Charley Starr may succeed him, though there is talk of securing George Stovall from the St. Louis Browns.

Cobb After New Record.
Ty Cobb is a possible candidate for a new record in baseball, batting for 400 or better in three consecutive years. He hit for 420 in 1911 and 439 in 1912. Ross Barnes batted for better than 400 in three years, but they were not in succession. He attained marks of 404 and 453 in 1872 and 1873, respectively. Tip O'Neill set the high mark for batting at 492 in 1887.

Many First-Sackers.
The Tigers are trying to break the Browns' record of using first sackers. Since 1911 St. Louis has used twenty men at the initial corner. Hugh Jennings has tried out nine, but he has about that many more in line to try out.

Scattering Notes of the Diamond

Pittsburgh has sent Catcher Bob Coleman to Columbus.

Bob Harmon has decided to become a fly chaser when his pitching days are over.

William Clymer has signed a contract to lead the Buffalo team again next year.

Newark's new pitcher, Ollie Britton, comes from the Lynn team of the New England league.

Nap Lajole has struck out eight times this season, Ray Keating doing the trick three times.

In Cincinnati it is believed, that Second Baseman Dick Egan will next season be found with Chance's New Yorks.

The ten leading sluggers of the National league have poked out over 90 homers. Cravath, with 18, leads them all.

It is the opinion of many American league managers that John Henry of the Senators is the best catcher in the league.

New Orleans has let First Baseman Kraft go to Nashville for the waiver price and he will be with the volunteers next year.

Pitcher Jim Vaughn, secured by the Chicago Cubs from Kansas City, is proving even a bigger comeback than George McQuillan.

When Brooklyn beat Pitcher Robinson of Pittsburgh on September 9 it was the first game the Dodgers had won from him in three years.

Manager Miller Huggins declares there is no truth in the yarn that Ed Konetchy, the big first baseman of the Cardinals, is to go to the Pirates.

Brantford in the Canadian league wants Eddie Holly to manage its team next year, and will endeavor to get Toronto to secure a reasonable offer.

Manager Stallings of Boston seems undecided as to what disposition to make of Pitcher Dick Rudolph. He asked for waivers once, only to withdraw his request.

Atlanta fans were so tickled over New Orleans beating Mobile in the final game and thus giving the Crackers the Southern league pennant that they started a subscription to buy President-Manager Frank of New Orleans a loving cup.

RATHER TOUGH ON STOVALL

Manager Fred Clarke of Pirates Says Manager of Team Must Have Players to Make Showing.

"There is a tough thing," commented Fred Clarke, referring to the dismissal of George Stovall as manager of the St. Louis Browns. "This man Stovall took charge of the Cleveland club on short notice in 1911, and what did he do? He performed wonders and had things going in great shape. In St. Louis he could not succeed. In Cleveland he had the material. In St. Louis he didn't. It all goes to prove that a manager must have men of ability and temperament to bring out his own talents. No greater manager than Frank Chance ever lived. A fighter, student of the game and a great player himself, he always had a power over men. But, aside from bringing a little improvement to the New York Americans, he has not been able to emphasize his managerial powers simply because he has not got the kind of men under him that are best suited to his desires. There are players who can be driven, and others who can't. Stovall and Chance did well with good material, but a dozen managers can not make a winner or a near-winner out of inferior material."

TALKS HIMSELF OUT OF A JOB

Dee Walsh, ex-Brown Shortstopper, Got in Bad by Daring Pitchers to Put Them Over.

Umpire "Sik" O'Loughlin says Dee Walsh talked himself out of a job with the American league. According to O'Loughlin, Walsh's specialty was to strut up to the plate and dare the pitcher to put it over.

"Can you imagine a snip of a kid like Walsh, who isn't much bigger than a peanut, daring a big fellow like Walter Johnson to stick it over the plate?" said O'Loughlin. "The average American league pitcher would make two of Dee Walsh. The kid got himself in bad trying to bluff 'em. He thought it the proper caper, but it worked the other way. The pitchers tabbed him as a fresh kid, and tipped each other off. Every now and then some big twirler would shoot the pill at Dee's bean and scare him stiff. They had him ducking and dodging wild pitches until he couldn't hit the pipe. But Dee is a game 'un and will come back. He needs experience."

Record to Van Halten.
Carroll Brown, the young hurler of Connie Mack's staff who passed fifteen batters in a single game, does not hold the record in this respect. George Van Halten, while pitching for Chicago against Boston in 1887, walked sixteen batters and was so wild that the players were afraid to step near enough to the plate to take a whack at the ball.

Johnson Not Dissatisfied.
Walter Johnson denies that he would refuse to play ball if the Senators should fail to offer him \$12,000 for next year's work. "I never have told anyone what I wanted for next year's work," he says, "for I don't know myself. I expect to sign the first contract that Manager Griffith offers me."

DIVERSIFICATION ON SOUTHERN FARMS

Some Reasons for Getting Away From One-Crop Idea.

VITAL PROBLEM FOR FARMER

Must Inaugurate a Safe and Sane System of Farming to Enrich, Instead of Wearing Out Our Lands—Cotton Exhausts Humus.

(By G. H. ALFORD.)

There are two problems before us for solution. However, the most real and vital problem before us just at this time is to get our farmers to practice a safe and sane system of farming; one that will include crops to enrich instead of wear out our lands; one that will include plenty of good live stock to consume the surplus products and the leguminous crops that must be grown to enrich the land and to make manure to still further enrich the land—a system of farming that will grow the necessary corn, oats, wheat, rice, sugar cane, vegetables, fruits of all kinds, poultry, hogs, mules, horses, cattle, sheep and other live stock for home use and to sell at a price the people in our towns and cities can afford to pay.

The too exclusive culture of cotton has exhausted the humus, the life-giving principle in our soils; the washing of the clean cotton fields has gone on to such an extent that millions of acres of the best land in the cotton belt have been ruined. The too exclusive culture of cotton makes it necessary to send the money obtained for cotton north to pay for corn, oats, pork products, mules, horses and other farm products. The too exclusive culture of cotton has caused overproduction, thereby forced the price far below an equitable one, so that there has been but little more than a bare living for cotton farmers. The too exclusive culture of cotton established the credit system. As long as our farmers raise their supplies at home there is no necessity for the credit system. The too exclusive culture of cotton compels us to buy on credit and dump all of our cotton on the market in the fall in order to satisfy our creditors and thereby force the price down.

If these statements be true, why have the farmers in the cotton belt not practiced diversification more generally long ago? Many say that the farmers have been compelled to plant cotton to get credit, and at the low prices of cotton, which so long prevailed, were unable to get out of debt and go forward unhampered on an independent basis. This is no doubt true of many thousands of farmers.

There are, of course, numerous reasons for the too exclusive culture of cotton, but the argument used by most cotton farmers is that cotton is the most profitable crop to grow and that the larger the area in cotton the larger the profits. These cotton farmers usually show by figures that an acre of land that will grow 40 bushels of corn will grow one bale of cotton and that the cotton will sell for more money than the corn.

Now, come, let us reason together for a few moments. The success of any system of farming cannot be judged by the crops or the next earnings for one year or for five years. Any system of farming that impoverishes the land is a miserable failure, no matter what the profits may be for one year or for five years. Our problems largely depend upon maintaining soil fertility, and for this reason any system of farming that causes a decline in the fertility of the soil is a shame and disgrace to our farmers.

Our greatest asset is the fertility of our soil. Just in proportion in which our soils are worn out, in that proportion is our prosperity diminished. No living man has ever acquired the art of growing good crops of grain, grasses, cotton or vegetables on poor land. Poor soil always means small yields; small yields always means poor people, and poor people always means the credit system, very little education, uncomfortable homes, poorly equipped farms, and, in fact, all that retards civilization.

In passing, permit me to suggest that corn with peas in the corn and peas grazed by hogs, and oats followed by soy beans or lespedeza will take the place of a large part of the cotton, and that you will make as large net profits from the sale of these crops as you make from cotton. Land that will make one-half to three-fourths bale of cotton per acre, on the average, one year with another, will make 30 bushels of oats and 20 bushels of soy beans, or two tons of lespedeza hay. The oats and soy beans or lespedeza hay will sell for more cash than the cotton. And wherein these crops and corn and oats used in a rotation surpass any one crop system, lies in the fact that the fertility of the soil is increased while with the too exclusive culture of cotton the fertility rapidly decreases.

The most destructive and energetic insect that the world has ever known is gradually covering the cotton belt. There is one hope and only one hope for the farmers, and that is the diversification of crops. The adoption of a sane and safe system of farming—one that will grow grasses, leguminous crops, oats, corn, hogs, sheep, cattle, mules, horses and some cotton will solve the boll weevil problem. The credit system is the enemy of the

cotton belt. It sweeps the earnings of toil from the masses into the coffers of the few. Some years ago the commissioner of agriculture of Georgia, after careful inquiry of several hundred, found that the average rates charged the farmers for extension of credit from April and May to October and November was 54 per cent. per annum over and above the cash price. Wives and children were compelled to work in the heat and cold from January until December to pay the 54 per cent. credit profits. Diversification of crops will abolish the credit system.

We are sending millions of dollars to other sections of the country every year to pay for pork products, mules, horses and other farm products. Diversification of crops will keep this money at home, our banks will soon be full to overflowing and the rate of interest lowered to say 6 per cent. because of the abundance of money. Then we will have the necessary money to pay good teachers better salaries to teach longer terms, to build comfortable homes and good roads and properly equip our farms.

Diversification is the only remedy for low-priced cotton. There is no sane man who does not know that we will get more money for 12,000,000 than we will for 15,000,000 bales. The history of the past 20 years is proof positive of this statement. We all know that large crops of cotton mean a low price and that a low price for cotton means poverty and wretchedness all over the cotton belt. This being true, why will our farmers and their wives and children toil in the heat and cold in large cotton fields to grow large crops of cheap cotton to pay for high-price corn, oats, bacon, lard, mules and other farm products with the profits of several middle men, supply merchants and railroads added?

The growing of every farm product necessary for home use will curtail the production of cotton, raise the price to at least 12 cents per pound and enable us to use the money obtained for cotton to build good roads, magnificent homes, churches and school houses and fill our banks to overflowing. Life on the farm will then be free, unfettered by the bands of promissory obligations and our position in the world made conspicuous by that independence which the farmer alone can enjoy in the full significance of the term.

Every farmer should raise his own farm-work stock. It is true that millions are sent out of the cotton belt each year for mules and horses, but this is not the main reason why your attention is called to this subject at this time. Probably one of the two chief causes of poverty in the cotton belt is the one-horse plow. The small mule and a turning plow is a guarantee of shallow soil devoid of vegetable matter. A shallow soil devoid of vegetable matter means small crops and poor farmers.

Farmers who buy their work stock never have enough for the economical production of crops. We have about one-fourth the horse power and earn about one-fourth as much money as farmers in some other sections of the country.

Farmers who buy feed stuffs to feed plow teams never raise sufficient farm work stock to supply their needs. We buy feed stuff and this is the main reason why we have about one-fourth as many horses and mules as farmers in other sections of the country.

We can save the millions of dollars paid out for mules and horses each year and bring in millions from the sale of mules and horses, but a greater profit will come from securing in this way sufficient work stock for economical crop production.

POPULATION AND PRODUCTION.

	38 Millions	\$1,564,000,000
1870	50 "	\$2,085,000,000
1880	61 "	\$2,324,000,000
1890	76 "	\$2,190,000,000
1900	95 "	\$2,475,000,000
1910	117 "	\$2,797,000,000
1920	142 "	\$3,160,000,000
1930	179 "	\$3,570,000,000
1940		

ERADICATION OF QUACK GRASS

Badly Infested Field Should Be Plowed From Five to Eight Inches Soon as Crop Is Removed.

(By ANDREW ROSS, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

Where a field is badly infested with quack grass it should be plowed from five to eight inches deep as soon as the hay or grain crop is removed. All portions of the grass must be turned under. Within a few days the plow should be followed by a disk harrow with the disks set straight at the first time over to avoid turning any of the sod. The disk should be repeated once or twice a week for six or eight weeks and occasionally after that until freezing weather.

Short crop rotations are useful in keeping quack grass under control and when arranged so as to provide an opportunity to attack the quack grass at the right time they will permit eradication of the weed without losing the use of the land.

Good Plan.

In the long run it is always a good plan to give a cow a dose of some laxative at the first symptom of udder trouble.

MAKES HARD WORK HARDER

A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and backaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before the kidney disease takes a grip—before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease sets in. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over.

AN ILLINOIS CASE

Q. L. Farrand, 1129 Sixth Ave., Chicago, Ill., says: "My business required much horseback riding and the constant jar weakened my kidneys. I had terrible backaches and was often laid up for months. I couldn't turn in bed without help. I lost sleep. Three doctors treated me, but I got worse. Finally, I took Doan's Kidney Pills and five boxes cured me. I have since enjoyed good health."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.** FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Wm. Wood

Some men never borrow trouble; they buy it outright.

Red Cross Ball Blues will wash double as many clothes as any other. Don't put your money into any other. Adv.

On the American continent there are 1,624 languages and dialects made use of.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays a painful, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

All to the Good.

Over a cigarette and an ice cream at the Knickerbocker club in New York a certain clubman said to a friend the other day:

"Well, where did you spend the summer?"

"Bad Nauheim," was the reply.

"And you?"

"Naughty Newport," he answered.

Sadder Still.

Discussing a recent political scandal, in which an official was accused of dishonesty, Richard Harding Davis, lunching with a number of theatrical stars at a fashionable roof garden in New York, said, with a sigh:

"He is a man I would have thought incapable of baseness. It is sad to think that every man has his price."

"Yes," said a comedian, "but a sadder fact still is that half the time he can't get it."

Most Any Time.

The scene is set. A country road, trees, sky, summer homes, a lake in the distance. A steam railway line crosses the road at right angles.

Enter, up the road, an automobile, well loaded and running at high speed.

Both automobile and train are rushing toward the crossing.

Owner of automobile to chauffeur:

"Can you make it?"

The chauffeur, speeding up: "Sure! I can make it."

He doesn't.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Well Met—A Good Appetite And Post Toasties

A dainty, nourishing dish for breakfast, lunch or supper—ready to serve direct from the package with cream and sugar.

"Toasties" are thin bits of choice Indian Corn—skillfully cooked and toasted to an appetizing golden brown.

Wholesome Nourishing Easy to Serve

Sold by grocers everywhere.